

INFORMATION REPORT

REPORT

CD NO

COUNTRY Korea

DATE DISTR. 10 Mar 52

SUBJECT Soviet Searchlight Units

NO. OF PAGES 1

PLACE  
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NO. OF ENCLS.  
(LISTED BELOW)

DATE OF  
INFO.

SUPPLEMENT TO  
REPORT NO.

50X1-HUM

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[redacted] a Soviet searchlight unit at Koyong-ri (고영리), Tongha-  
myon (124-32, 39-53)(KE 3125) consisted of 30 men, two searchlights, and a  
radar installation west of the searchlights. The lights had been camouflaged  
with green netting. The men were billeted in a single green tent approximately  
200 meters south of the unit.

50X1-HUM

[redacted] five searchlights were set in the hollows of a hill two kilo-  
meters from the Tongha-myon (124-32, 39-54)(KE 3125) office on the road leading  
south. The office was at the intersection of a road leading north to Yangshu  
(양수) and the road extending south. A radar unit was next to the middle  
light in a bank of three lights which had been placed halfway up the hill.  
Fifty Soviet troops had been assigned to the position.

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[redacted] two searchlights and one radar unit were on a hill in trenches  
150 meters behind the administrative office at Loaha-myon (로하리), Tongch'on-  
gun (124-34, 39-55)(KE 3419). Approximately 200 meters separated the two lights.  
The diameter of the lens of each light was 60 centimeters. The diameter of  
each ear of the radar unit was one meter. One generator was 200 meters north  
of the radar installation. Twenty Soviet soldiers were billeted in two green  
tents east of the light unit.

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50X1-HUM

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Auth.	HR 70-2
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By	

50X1-HUM

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

REPORT

## INFORMATION REPORT

CD NO

COUNTRY Korea

DATE DISTR. 10 MAR 52

SUBJECT Storage and Manufacture of Munitions, North Korea

NO. OF PAGES 2

PLACE  
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1. [ ] a third cave complex for the storage of munitions was being excavated three and one-half kilometers southeast of Simmak (126-14, 38-25) (BT 50X1-HUM 5855). Approximately 6,000 laborers and 200 technicians in the use of dynamite were engaged in the construction each night between 7 p.m. and 5 a.m. Since [ ] the construction regiment attached to the Ministry of National Defense had controlled the project. [ ] the 3 Company of the construction battalion attached to the Huanghae provincial internal affairs department at Sonung (126-10, 38-27) (BT 5359) conscripted laborers in the Simmak area with the aid of the county police and the local social and administrative organizations, ostensibly to build an airstrip. [ ] this company, which had relinquished control in March, was aiding in the construction. This third storage complex began [ ] was to contain about seventy caves. Approximately 6,000 men were employed at each of the caves. 50X1-HUM

2. [ ] laborers for the Simmak project were being conscripted from counties within Huanghae province except the counties of Ongjin-gun (125-17, 38-02) (YC 0012), Pyoksong-gun (126-00, 38-01) (BT 3701), and parts of Songhwa-gun (125-03, 38-32) (XC 7976), because persons in these three counties were not considered politically reliable. Conscription was organized by groups of laborers recruited from individual districts. Each district (myon) group of laborers, after seven days of work, was being permitted to return home. Laborers residing within approximately ten kilometers of Simmak returned home each night. Neither rations nor tools were provided the laborers. Monthly wages for the dynamite technicians and the carpenters included 3,000 won, four and one-half hop of food for the technicians and carpenters, and two and one-half hop of food for the families of the technicians and carpenters. Equipment used included shovels, picks, back harnesses, and dynamite. Ninety sticks of dynamite and more than 500 picks were at the construction office. Lamps of 200 watts to 300 watts, used to illumine the work, had been shielded to prevent escape of light from the caves. Two or three guards armed with Maxim machine guns and serving six-hour shifts had been concealed at the front of the construction 50X1-HUM

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ARMY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> AIF	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> FBI

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regiment's headquarters. Three sentries, each with one light machine gun, had been posted on an adjacent mountain. The first cave complex, begun [redacted] 50X1-HUM  
[redacted] was completed [redacted] The second, begun [redacted] 50X1-HUM  
[redacted] was completed [redacted]

3. [redacted] the Namhung arsenal, six kilometers east of Namhung and housed in shelters 20 meters long and 10 meters wide, was equipped with two 100-horsepower motors, one 500-horsepower motor, and 10 lathes. [redacted] 50X1-HUM  
[redacted] the arsenal had produced land mines, hand grenades, and rifle 50X1-HUM  
bullets. CHI Yong-chol (池永卓), [redacted] managed the arsenal. HAN 50X1-HUM  
Il-sop (韓一燮), [redacted] was the chief technician. 50X1-HUM

4. [redacted] the former Pukhŏng munitions factory at Chŏ-ri (128-21, 40-12) (DV 4550), 42 kilometers southeast of Pukhŏng (128-19, 40-15) (DV 4255), was producing military blankets and army uniforms. 50X1-HUM

5. [redacted] the machine manufacturing plant near the high school at Pukchang-myŏn (126-02, 39-29) (PU 4374) was producing rifle bullets, 120mm shells, and pens for civilian use. Directed by NAM Ch'un-chun (남春俊), [redacted] 50X1-HUM  
[redacted] and a resident of Mangŏn (127-17, 39-26) (CU 5270), and employing 18 merchants, 30 tailors, and 19 male and 20 female laborers, the plant was shipping its output to the supply unit of the 25 Regiment, 10 Division, of the North Korean army. Plant facilities consisted of two tin-roofed factory buildings, three 50X1-HUM  
smelting furnaces, three motors, and two lathes. Approximately six freight cars supplied the plant with gunpowder from China each month. YI Sun-chun (易春俊), [redacted]  
[redacted] headed the plant's labor section; NO In-pŏng (盧仁峰), 35 years old, the general affairs section; YI Kang-in (李康仁), [redacted] the 50X1-HUM  
manufacturing section, and CHŏn Pong-kŏn (金鳳建), [redacted] the guard section. These four officials, all graduates of middle schools, worked at the plant prior to the start of the Korean war. Employees of the factory were working nine hours a day on two shifts and living in plant dormitories. The plant employed its own guards.

6. [redacted] the hand grenade factory Number 75 at Wŏnsonŭng-ni (127-29, 39-56) (CV 7021) consisted of two houses, occupied by CHANG Kŭn-u (張根雨) and CHANG Tae-yun (張大運) during the [redacted] occupation, and employed approximately 15 supervisory personnel and 100 male and 200 female workers. With the transfer of part of the factory's equipment to Kanggye (126-36, 40-58) (RI 9637) [redacted] approximately 200 male and 700 female 50X1-HUM  
laborers were also transferred. Factory Number 24 at Chungsŏ (127-04, 37-45) (G3 3079) supplied the hand grenade plant with unfinished products. Two warehouses at the plant were storing approximately 1,500,000 hand grenades. Wages of the plant's casting workers ranged between 200 (sic) and 10,000 won a month and of the ordinary laborers between 800 and 2,000 won. This plant was originally an aluminum plant at Pukchang before conversion into a hand grenade factory there and eventual transfer to Wŏnsonŭng-ni.

7. [redacted] factory Number 76 for the manufacture of hand grenades at Nakwon-dong (郭郭洞), Yangha-myŏn (楊下洞), Yongch'ŏn-gun (124-34, 39-55) (XE 3419), employed 200 male and 700 female workers. The plant produced poison gas during the [redacted] occupation. 50X1-HUM

1. [redacted] Comment. One hop is one-sixth of one pound of rice. 50X1-HUM

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

REPORT

## INFORMATION REPORT

CD NO

50X1-HUM

COUNTRY Korea

DATE DISTR 10 MAR 52

SUBJECT Mining Installations in North Korea

NO OF PAGES 2

PLACE  
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50X1-HUM

1. the Nalgyon mine (罗先煤矿) at Chikyang-ni, Nalto-nyon (125-150X1-HUM 38-10)(AC 9226), formed by the merger of the Changyon mine (长川煤矿), operated by the Soyin Mining Company, and the Nakson mine (梁山煤矿), operated under the control of the Ministry of Industry. 50X1-HUM was yielding gold, silver, lead, and zinc. Production had been reduced to less than the average 150 tons achieved daily prior to the start of the Korean war. One ton of gold from the mine contained between 10 grams and 80 grams of pure gold. The Nalgyon mine is the third largest mine in North Korea. 50X1-HUM
2. Products of the Nalgyon mine were being shipped twice each night by train to Kumsu (125-40, 38-37)(IC 3355) for transport to Manchuria and China. Prior to the war the minerals were refined at the Chiaman's refinery. The mine's pits included the Chongrak, Uk, Somyong, and Chungsan pits and smaller pits. Equipment for mineral sifting work consisted of three crushers, one conveyor, seventy water sifters, and one silage tank (117487) with a diameter of five meters. Ten compressors, eight cable cars, four syringes (4844), eighty rock drills, and 25 kilometers of cable were being used in the pits. In addition, each pit had been equipped with ten motors of 40 horsepower to 75 horsepower each.
3. Five hundred and forty persons, including 12 staff employees, 91 clerks, 43 mechanics, and 394 miners were at the Nalgyon mine. CHO Chong-hun (曹荣勳), and employed at the Sokang mine (朔康) prior to his transfer to Nalgyon was mine director. Staff employees included KIM Eui-peng (金北青), assistant directors KIM Eun-chol (金允喆), chief mechanic PAK Cha-yun (朴在彦), and formerly employed at the Sokang mine (朔康), chief of the accounts sections YIM Sam-yong (林三龍), assistant chief of the labor sections E. Sun-so (朴善修), and directing 60 employees, foreman of the Chungsan pit, LIM In-yong (林仁永), and directing 35 employees foreman at the Chongrak pit, PAK Sam-kil (朴崇吉), and directing 35 employees, foreman of the Uk pit, and YI Chin-kap (李珍吉), and directing 30 employees, foreman of the Somyong pit. In addition to the accounts section and the labor section, the organization of the mine comprised planning, supply, production, mineral sifting, staff, and general affairs sections.

50X1-HUM

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50X1-HUM

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## CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

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50X1-HUM

h. [redacted] 200 tons of scheelite, a tungsten ore, were being mined monthly at Komsan (126-57, 38-56) (DU 9211), approximately 48 kilometers north of Koksar (126-40, 30-47) (DU 9795). TI Tong-chun (李同春) was manager of the mine; CH'N Ch'ao-ran (李超然), head of the business section; TI Sh-hua (李士华), head of the accounts section; and TON Tong-chun (李同春), chairman of the mine's vocational league. The mine, which employed 1,000 men, was transporting the ore to Yangdō (126-38, 30-13) (DU 9645) in fifty trucks. The mine had not been bombed [redacted] (See Attachment A.)

50X1-HUM

Encl: 1 diagram of a scheelite mine.

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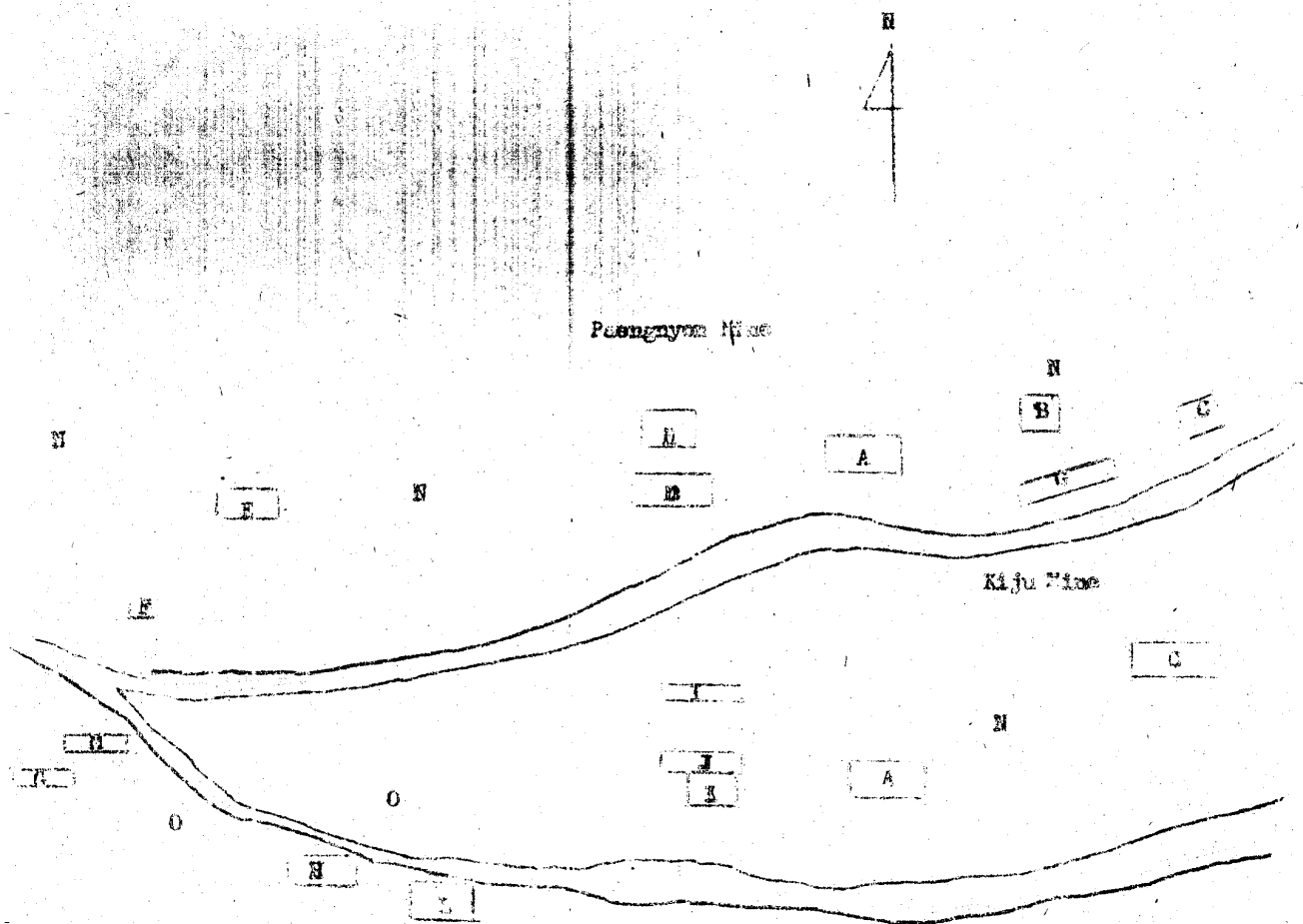
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## ATTACHMENT A

The following is a reproduction of a diagram of the scheelite mine at  
Kor-se-ri (126-57, 38-56) (CU 2211)

50X1-HUM



## LEGEND

A Refinery	N Hospital
B Office	I Iron foundry
C Power transmission station	J Repair shop
D Public hall	K Power plant
E School	L Main office
F Police box	M Lumber mill
G Garage	N Residences
	O Dormitories

# INFORMATION REPORT

CD NO

50X1-HUM

COUNTRY Korea

DATE DISTR 10 Mar 52

SUBJECT Textiles and Clothing Plant, North Korea

NO. OF PAGES 1

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1. [redacted] clothing factories inside the church at Taep'ong-ri (太平里), Tonggang-ryon (124-36, 39-57) (XE 3723), and at the Ipan school, Ipan-dong (支岩洞). Yangju-ryon, were each equipped with fifty sewing machines and producing approximately 200 uniforms daily. Six male and approximately 100 female workers were employed at each of the two factories. A third clothing plant, at Pihyon (124-54, 39-49) (XE 6309), with eighty sewing machines and employing five male and 150 female laborers, was producing approximately 150 padded uniforms daily.

50X1-HUM

50X1-HUM

2. [redacted] Kim Tong-jin (金通鎭) managed the textile plant at Chelwon-ri (德水原里), at Kesan-ryon (125-16, 39-44) (XL 9700), which was producing daily 900 pairs of stockings, 600 pairs of gloves, and 96 to 120 blankets. Plant personnel included five staff employees, 15 mechanics, and 30 male and 120 female laborers. Cotton for the plant was being collected from committees of district and village residents. The factory building, which housed two sets of 32 hand-operated machines for weaving gloves and stockings, was approximately 30 meters long. Kim Tong-sam (金東三), [redacted] was head of the plant's general affairs section.

50X1-HUM

50X1-HUM

[redacted] directed the labor section. [redacted] Kim Hui-sik (金熙錫), [redacted] headed the welfare section. Yi Hwang-il (李光日), director of the plant's technicians, [redacted]

50X1-HUM

The Chongju joint clothing committee was inspecting the plant's product before it was stored in caves approximately 600 meters northwest of the plant.

50X1-HUM

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

REPORT

## INFORMATION REPORT

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COUNTRY Korea

DATE DISTR 10 MAR 52

SUBJECT Transportation Facilities in Korea

NO. OF PAGES 2

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1. [redacted] the rail accessories plant at Kangnye (126-36, 40-58) (NA 9837), 300 meters south of the railroad station, employed 50 technicians and approximately 300 workers. The plant, equipped with three 150-horsepower motors and three 60-horsepower motors, was housed in six one-story wood buildings and 12 one-story buildings with tin roofs.

50X1-HUM

2. [redacted] the rail link between Kwisong (125-13, 38-51) (XD 8902) and Onjong-ni (126-13, 38-08) (BT 5624) was being dismantled; approximately 500 ten-meter rails and 7,000 ties were to be shipped to Manchuria. Salt was being shipped north in seven freight cars twice each day between 8 p.m. and midnight on the Kwisong-Chinnampo line. The salt was in exchange for coal from Manchuria.

50X1-HUM

3. [redacted] the highway between Ungu-ri (126-08, 38-40) (BT 4946) and Onjong-ni was to have been widened from three meters to ten meters. Seventy North Korean troops, attached to the 1 Corps, supervised approximately 1,000 persons employed in the construction. [redacted] a highway between Hwangju (1250X1-HUM 38-40) (YC 4283) and Solmu (126-10, 38-27) (BT 5359), shortening the travel time between the two cities, was to have been completed. [redacted] the highway between Obong-ni (125-59, 38-32) (YC 6069) and Solmu was to have been widened to more than ten meters. [redacted] the work on this project was three-quarters completed. Twenty members of the construction battalion of the provincial internal affairs department and 12 Chinese Communist soldiers supervised this construction. Extensive bridges were being replaced by a series of shorter bridges. The three highway projects directed by SOIC Pong-uk ( [redacted] ), chairman of the Hwanghae provincial committee, had been designed to enable military vehicles to use the roads heretofore restricted by the mountainous terrain to travel by ox-carts.

50X1-HUM

4. [redacted] planes were neither entering nor departing from the airfield at Incheon-ryon (127-15, 37-56) (CS 4699). The field, adjacent to the railroad line west of the Incheon station and approximately four kilometers long and 1.2 kilometers wide, had a single runway extending in an east-west

50X1-HUM

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ARMY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> AIR	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> FBI	

50X1-HUM

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direction.

5. [redacted] approximately 300 persons, including 150 women, were employed in constructing an airfield west of T'acang-ni (125-51, 38-27) (IC 4359). 50X1-HUM  
Construction of the field [redacted] One anti-aircraft gun and twenty heavy machine guns had been set approximately one and one-half kilometers southeast of the airfield on the bank of a stream flowing between T'acang-ni (125-47, 38-27) (IC 4359) and Saech'ong-ni (125-48, 38-25) (IC 4455). 50X1-HUM  
One company of troops was at Kuekeh'on (125-47, 38-56) (ID 4113).